



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year 1968

Town Hall, New Mills

NEW MILLS
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL


A N N U A L
R E P O R T

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and of the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1968

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1968

Chairman: Councillor R. D. Swinburn

Vice Chairman: Councillor L. J. Townsend

Councillors: W. I. Brindley

F. M. Bullough

W. H. Ferguson

K. R. Gordon

F. S. Kitchen

J. R. Lawton

J. C. Lomas

Dr. L. Millward, J.P.

E. Oldfield

E. F. Rowbottom, J.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

M. Sutcliffe, M.A., MB., B. Chir., D.P.H.

New Mills Urban District Council, Health Department, Town Hall.

Telephone: New Mills 3185 and Glossop 2925

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SHOPS ACT INSPECTOR

AND MEAT INSPECTOR

A. Stott, M.A.F.H.I., M.R.S.H.

P R E F A C E

To the Chairman and Members of the
NEW MILLS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Urban District of New Mills for the year 1968.

The general health of the population was very good and few infectious diseases were notified.

The two main features of interest were a reduction in the stillbirth rate from 34 in 1967 to 13 in 1968 and a reduction in the infant mortality rate from 14 in 1967 to nil. Consequently, the perinatal mortality rate was very low.

The main causes of death in descending order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 68 cases, cerebrovascular disease with 17 and cancer with 16. The three groups accounted for 78.9 per cent of the total number of deaths.

The average age at death was 74.18 years for women and 68.75 years for men; 77.34 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age-group and 48.41 per cent in those aged 75 or more years.

A large and growing problem presented by an ageing population is the care of the frail and infirm elderly members who are no longer capable of maintaining independent homes of their own and have no relatives who are able or willing to assist them. The demand for residential accommodation is now very great and the waiting lists are long. To meet the rapidly expanding need the County Welfare Department planned a thirty-seven place old people's home to be built on the Bakehurst Estate near the warden controlled bungalows. The home, which was completed in February 1968, is very comfortable and provides the care, attention and companionship necessary for a secure and peaceful old age.

The Health Committee in its capacity as a Home Safety Committee met at regular intervals to consider methods of approach to accident prevention which would interest and stimulate members of the community. Topical home safety matters were dealt with and current national campaigns were supported, particularly the "Prevention of Poisoning" theme. Posters and informative literature were issued to general practitioners' surgeries, libraries, schools and the Clinic.

The eighth revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, replaced the earlier revision on 1st January, 1968. The new classification differs from the old in a number of ways and there has been considerable rearrangement of the sections dealing with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Circulatory Diseases, Congenital Anomalies, and Accidents, Poisoning and Violence by External Cause. The separate classification of stillbirths has been removed, and these will now be coded in the same way as infant deaths and illnesses. A new section "Certain Causes of Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality" helps to provide for this.

In February the Minister of Health recommended an immunization campaign against measles to start in the Spring. The main medical argument in favour of immunization is the frequency with which serious complications develop such as severe bronchitis, pneumonia and inflammation of the middle ear. As big epidemics usually occur in alternate years thousands of children suffer from complications. The preventive medical services of the Local Health Authority have, since June, included measles vaccination as part of the programme of protection in early childhood. Until the end of July, vaccination was limited to certain priority groups but now is available for all susceptible children from the age of 1 year up to and including the age of 15 years. Immunization with a single dose of live vaccine gives a high degree of protection and if practised on a wide scale throughout Britain, should bring about a striking diminution in the incidence of the disease. Investigations are continuing to determine the duration of immunity. The demand for vaccination at the Clinic was very poor.

From June 15th, 1968, infective jaundice has been notifiable under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations, 1968. The majority of cases notified are likely to be due to infective hepatitis which is believed to be of increasing incidence and is usually transmitted by person to person contact. This infection tends to spread in communities of children. Serum hepatitis occurs less frequently and is potentially a more serious condition with a longer incubation period. Transmission is invariably by ^{or}parenteral route and there may be history of blood transfusion or of an injection by any parenteral route. The principal object of making infective jaundice generally notifiable is to enable medical officers of health to obtain more precise information concerning the incidence and the circumstances in which the various forms of this disease are spread. Such information about the epidemiological background could well lead to useful measures of control.

The Public Health (Infection Diseases) Regulations 1968, which amend the list of notifiable diseases came into operation on 1st October, 1968. Changes and additions have been made, in particular, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, erysipelas and puerperal pyrexia have been omitted, and tetanus and yellow fever added. Leptospirosis, hitherto notified only in certain areas, is now to be notified throughout England And Wales.

I wish to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, and Officers of the Urban District and my Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1968.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. Sutcliffe.

Medical Officer of Health.

S E C T I O N A:

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Acreage (Land and Water) 5,242

Population, Registrar General's estimated figure as a 30th June, 1968 8,780

Population, Census 1931 8,551

Population, Census 1961 8,512

Number of occupied houses December, 1967 3,150

Rateable Value 1st April, 1967 £226,219

Sum represented by a penny Rate estimated 1968/69 £900

LIVE BIRTHS

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	69	75	144
Illegitimate	6	7	13
Birth Rate			17.9
Comparability Factor			1.07
Standardised Birth Rate			19
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live births			8.3

STILL BIRTHS

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	0	1	1
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			13

DEATHS

	M	F	Total
All Causes	59	69	128
Death Rate			14.6
Comparability Factor			0.97
Standardised Death Rate			14.0
Maternal Death Rate			0.114
Deaths from Measles (all Ages)	0	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough, (All Ages)	0	0	0
Deaths from Enteritis & Diarrohea under 2.	0	0	0
Deaths from Diphtheria	0	0	0
Deaths from Smallpox	0	0	0
Deaths from Influenza	0	1	1
Deaths from Cancer (all Ages)	8	8	16

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	0	0	0
Illegitimate	0	0	0

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	0

Comparability Factors.

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.07 and 0.97 respectively for 1968. Crude births and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with the rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the difference in the age-sex constitution of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on the 1961 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to make allowance for the higher death rate in the institutional section of the population and in 1958 the birth rate area comparability factor was similarly adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient.

From the 1st January, 1958 the Registrar General has made further changes in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death occurring in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for six months or more. If the deceased had been there less than six months, the death has been transferred to the area of usual residence if any.

Geographical.

New Mills is situated in North West Derbyshire, its western border forming part of the boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire. Parts of Rowarth, Ollersett Moor and Thornsett are included in the Peak District National Park and are within easy reach of the Kinder Heights, popular with all hill climbers.

Social Conditions.

In 1894 the Urban District Council of New Mills succeeded the Local Board or Urban Sanitary Authority which had conducted the affairs of the District since 1875. Newtown, formerly in the Rural District of Disley in Cheshire, was added in 1876.

The Town has many and varied interests and is a centre for the textile printing trade. Textile engraving, bleaching and dyeing give employment to two-fifths of the population. Paper-making, confectionery metal working, stone quarrying and light engineering are other industries of the scattered township.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has very kindly supplied the following information relating to the employment position in the New Mills Employment Exchange Area.

The average number of wholly unemployed during 1968 was 55 (48 men and 7 women) the highest figure being 64 (57 men and 7 women) in July and the lowest being 44 (38 men and 6 women) in September and October.

The July figures include 5 male and no female disabled persons and the September figures 6 male and no female.

The total insured population in June, 1967 was 5,918 (the estimate figure for June 1968 is not yet available).

The industrial analysis given below is based on the Standard Industrial Classification.

Order No.	Industry	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Total Males and Females aged 15 & over.
1	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	16	16	32
11	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-
<u>Manufacturing Industries</u>				
111	Food, drink and Tobacco	190	323	513
1V	Chemicals and Allied Industries	22	3	25
V	Metal Manufacture			
VI	Engineering and Electrical Goods	136	7	143
VII	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	-	-	-
VIII	Vehicles			
IX	Metal Goods not elsewhere Specified	154	48	202
X	Textiles	1301	725	2026
XI	Leather, Leather Goods & Fur)			
XII	Clothing and Footwear	11	48	59
XIII	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement etc	72	17	89

Order No.	Industry	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Males and Females aged 15 & over.
XIV	Timber, Furniture etc			
XV	Paper, Printing & Publishing	578	169	747
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	60	12	72
V	Metal Manufacture			
VIII	Vehicles			
III-	Total, All Manufacturing Industries	2540	1368	3908
XVII	Construction			
XVIII	Gas, Electricity & Water	379	23	402
XIX	Transport and Communication	129	3	132
XX	Distributive Trades	191	283	474
XXI	Insurance, Banking and Finance	131	335	466
XXII	Professional and Scientific Services			
XXIII	Miscellaneous Services	48	118	166
XXIV	Public Administration	124	50	174
-	Ex-service Personnel not Classified by Industry	-	-	-
-	Industry Not Stated	60	132	192
	GRAND TOTAL	3602	2312	5914

COMPARATIVE CRUDE BIRTH & DEATH RATES

Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality in the year 1968

Provisional figures based on quarterly returns.

	England & Wales Rates per 1,000	New Mills Population
BIRTHS		
Live Births	16.9	17.9
Still Births	14.0 (a)	13 (a)
(a) Per 1,000 total live and still births		
DEATHS		
All Causes	11.9	14.6
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.030	0
Other Tuberculosis	0.013	0
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	0.593	0.683
Other Cancer	1.723	1.141
Rates per 1,000 live births		
All Causes under 1 year	18.	0
All Causes under 4 weeks	12.4	0
All Causes under 1 week	10.5	0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	25	13
(Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births)		
Maternal Mortality	England & Wales Rates per 1,000	New Mills Population
Maternal causes excluding abortion	0.18	0.0
Due to abortion	0.06	0.114
Total Maternal Mortality	0.24	0.114

Causes of Death in New Mills, 1968

	M	F
Measles	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	0	1
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	0	0
Malignant neoplasm (stomach)	2	0
Malignant neoplasm (lung and bronchus) ..	5	1
Malignant neoplasm (breast)	0	1
Malignant neoplasm (uterus)	-	1
Leukaemia	0	1
Other malignant neoplasms etc.	1	4
Mental Disorders	0	2
Other diseases of nervous system etc . . .	0	3
Diabetes	0	0
Hypertensive disease	0	3
Ischaemic heart disease	19	10
Other forms of heart disease	9	3
Cerebro vascular disease	8	9
Other diseases of circulatory system . . .	7	17
Influenza	0	1
Pneumonia	1	4
Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	0
Other diseases of respiratory system . . .	0	1
Peptic Ulcer	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	0
Other diseases, genito-urinary system. . .	0	2
Abortion	-	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	0	2
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	0	2
Motor Vehicle accidents	2	0
All other accidents	0	0
Suicide	0	0
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 69

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION FIGURES

PERIOD:	BIRTH RATE:	DEATH RATE:	POPULATION:
1942	16.86	15.73	8,006
1943	17.79	15.21	7,757
1944	18.44	12.03	7,644
1945	15.76	16.67	7,614
1946	16.23	13.13	8,070
1947	23.47	11.61	8,180
1948	19.1	14.58	8,367
1949	16.3	15.2	8,424
1950	17.9	16.7	8,499
1951	18.45	12.26	8,400
1952	14.43	12.64	8,386
1953	13.43	12.59	8,340
1954	12.72	13.53	8,350
1955	16.09	14.30	8,390
1956	14.17	14.17	8,330
1957	16.43	14.79	8,520
1958	16.00	14.12	8,500
1959	16.02	14.61	8,490
1960	14.34	13.51	8,440
1961	16.74	15.22	8,540
1962	19.88	16.30	8,650
1963	19.06	12.97	8,710
1964	20.18	12.57	8,670
1965	19.28	15.81	8,790
1966	17.75	12.40	8,790
1967	16.4	14.7	8,760
1968	17.9	14.6	8,780

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory Service Board

On August 1st, 1961, the Public Health Laboratory Service Act, 1960 came into force, and responsibility for administering the Service passed from the Medical Research Council to the new Public Health Laboratory Service Board. The Board has full statutory authority and is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Laboratory facilities are available for the examination of bacteriological specimens and samples at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester and for chemical examination at the County Offices, Matlock.

Specimens and Samples Examined 1968

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined:-

GENERAL DISEASES

	Positive:	Negative:
Typhoid Organisms	0	0
Salmonella Organisms	0	12
Dysentery Organisms	3	12
Widal reaction	0	0
Specific Coliform Types	0	0

MILK

The routine sampling of milk was continued and the results of tests given in the following table:-

	Number	Satisfactory
Methylene Blue Tests	1	1
Tuberculosis Biological Test	0	-
Phosphatase Test	0	-
Turbidity Test	0	-
Brucella M.R.T.	4	1
Brucella Culture Test	3	3
Brucella Biological Test	1	0

A bottle of milk collected by the County Public Health Inspector on 8th October, 1967, from a shop in New Mills, was positive both to the milk ring test and the culture test for Brucellosis. The producer retailer voluntarily agreed to send the milk for pasteurisation until the infection had been traced to its source. Two infected animals were later removed from the herd.

Brucellosis in this herd was a totally unexpected finding as the farmer only buys cattle which have been vaccinated against the disease.

WATER (Drinking)

Samples taken	Number:
Bacteriological	5

FOOD & DRUGS (Other than Milk and Water)

Samples taken	Number	Satisfactory
Bacteriological (miscellaneous)	0	-
Bacteriological (Ice Lollies)	0	-
Bacteriological (Ice Cream)	0	-
X Chemical Miscellaneous	22	22
Methylene Blue (Ice Cream)	0	-
Methylene Blue (Ice Lolly)	0	-

X Taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47

Powers are given under this section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered Medical Practitioner apply to court or a single justice for an order. It is necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made this way has effect for three weeks only, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

In 1968 it was not necessary to take action under Section 47.

Section 50

Under this section, as from July, 5th 1948 the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made.

No burials were arranged in 1968.

Section 51

The County Welfare Department provides residential accommodation at Whitefield House, Glossop; The Elms, Chapel-en-le-Frith; The Towers, Buxton; and Whitestones, Buxton, for persons, who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Part II - Health Services

The District is within the area administered by the Stockport and Buxton Group of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

Part III - Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

The following Services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council:-

- (a) Care of Mothers and young children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.
- (c) Home Nursing Service.
- (d) Health Visiting Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service.
- (f) Domestic Help Service.
- (g) Immunisation and Vaccination.
- (h) Mental Health Service.
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this service which is under his control.

Refuse is collected at nine day intervals by the Surveyor's Staff from approximately 3,781 dustbins. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tip for the control of rodent and insect infestation.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Urban District Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings.

MOLES

In April, 1966, with the approval of the Council a service to deal with moles was instituted; this is basically designed to provide a service to householders and a charge of 10s. 6d. per hour is made including materials, with a minimum charge of £1 1s. 6d. A reasonable use of the service is made by householders.

S E C T I O N C:

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The 3,265 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a)	Direct to houses from mains..	..	..	..	..	..	3,218
(b)	By means of standpipes ..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(c)	By means of private supply, wells etc	..	..	..	..	..	47

WATER SUPPLY

The Stockport and District Water Board has been the water undertaking authority for the area since April, 1962. The water which is drawn from moorland sources, is stored in Kinder Reservoir. Before distribution it is treated with hydrated lime and alum, filtered through rapid sand filters, neutralised by the further addition of hydrated lime to counter-act any plumbo-solvent effect, and finally chlorinated. Frequent tests are made daily for pH and residual chlorine. After purification, the water enters the aqueduct which passes through the district along the route of A. 6015 and supplies a covered service reservoir from which it is fed into the towns mains. In 1967 another covered service reservoir at Broadhurst Edge was completed by the Water Board and a new pumping station was built on Mellor Road. The reservoir supplies the higher parts of the Urban District in the Eaves Knoll, Mellor Road and Rowarth areas. The booster station at St. Mary's Road, the pumping station on Hayfield Road and the small open reservoir at Moorlands have now been abandoned. During the year 62 houses were connected to the town's supply.

Apart from the danger of drinking polluted water, the presence of harmful bacteria in water used on dairy farms is undesirable, as they may reduce keeping quality of the milk through contamination of the utensils. Satisfactory hygienic conditions can only be maintained where there is a wholesome water supply.

Some outlying farms have private supplies. These are potential sources of pollution during the manufacture of dairy produce.

Five samples of water from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL

A result of a chemical examination is given below:-

STOCKPOUR AND DISTRICT WATER BOARD

Certificate of Analysis

Kinder Supply:

Date of collection of sample - 5th June, 1968

Chemical Examination

Reaction - pH value	7.95
Colour in 2 ft. glass tube - Hazen Units p.p.m. Pt	3
Turbidity - Silica Standard - p.p.m.	0.2
Parts per million	
Free acidity as CO_2	1
Free alkalinity CaCO_3	nil
Total alkalinity CaCO_3	13
Carbonate hardness as CaCO_3	13
Non-Carbonate hardness as CaCO_3	25
Total as CaCO_3	38
Combined Chlorine (CL_2)	9
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N_2	0.60
Nitrates - Nitrous Nitrogen as N_2	0.001
Free and Saline Ammonia as N_2	0.03
Albuminoid Ammonia as N_2	0.06
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C	0.56
Total Iron as Fe	0.02
Manganese as Mn	trace
Silica (SiO_2)	8
Alumina Al_2O_3	0.18
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hours	0.16
Fluorides as F	0.04

DRAINAGE

		Estimated Population
	Number	Involved
Number of houses in District connected to sewers	3,210	8,660
Number of houses in District not connected to sewers	55	120
Number of connection made during 1967		
(a) Existing houses	0	0
(b) New houses	62	160
(c) Other premises (Club)	1	several members
Number of conventions of other closets to W.C's	0	

SEWERAGE

The Newtown sewer was diverted across the river Goyt at Mouseley Bottom. Work on the proposed new sewer from Hague Bar to Disley Sewerage Works has not yet begun.

The sewers were extended on Alsfeld Way, Pingot Road, Hawk Road, and Scaliot Close.

Prevention of river pollution is the responsibility of the Mersey River Board.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no swimming baths in the District.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Number of closets of each type remaining at the end of 1968.

Privy Middens	0
Water Closets	3,099
Waste Water Closets . . .	52
Pail Closets	27
Trough Closets	12

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:-

Animal Boarding Establishments	6
Bakehouses	21
Canteens	7
Council Houses	73
Dairies	8
Drains	27
Factories and Workplaces	118
Food Inspection . . .	71
Food Shops . . .	134
Housing Inspections	79
Ice Cream Premises	23
Infectious Diseases . . .	12
Knackers Yard	43
Licensed Houses . . .	23
Market Stalls	37
Meat Inspection	507
Milk Distributors	41
Miscellaneous	39
Moveable Dwellings:	
(a) Sites	5
(b) Dwellings	2
Nuisances	114
Offensive Trades	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	70
Pet Animal Act	7
Piggeries	0
Preserved Food Stores	21
Rag Flock Act	-
Rats and Mice	1329
Schools	11
Shops Act, 1960 . . .	22
Slaughterhouses . . .	507
Smoke Abatement . . .	17
Water	35

WRITTEN NOTICES

Informal	39
Statutory	2
Notices complied with . . .	41

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are two camping sites used by exempted organisations for which site licences are not required, and two caravan sites are licenced following the obtaining of planning permission.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Progress continues to be made in improving the sanitary accommodation and hand washing facilities at Public Houses.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1961

Improvement continues to take place in improving the standard of sanitary accommodation provided for workers in the factories in the district.

Employers are found to be co-operative in the provision of improved sanitary accommodation, particularly where the employees show a desire to use the conveniences reasonably and to assist in the difficult task of maintaining cleanliness in conveniences used by a large number of people.

Appendix on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961 appears at the end of Section "C".

BAKEHOUSES

There are four bakehouses in the Register and twenty-one inspections were made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No premises are registered under this Act.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No offensive trades have been licensed.

SHOPS ACT

The Council has undertaken the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Shops Act by virtue of powers delegated to them by the Derbyshire County Council.

Twenty-Two inspections were made by the Public Health Inspector who has been appointed Inspector under the Shops Act.

RODENT CONTROL

One part-time operator for Rodent Control work is employed. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods of control are strictly adhered to.

The Council have resolved to treat private dwellings free of charge but the whole cost of treating business premises is recovered.

No legal proceedings were necessary under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

1,329 visits were made during the year, details of which are given in the following table.

A survey of sewers for Rodent infestation, was carried out in May by baiting of 10% of manholes. This proved to be negative.

At the suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries all agricultural premises were surveyed and a treatment service offered.

DETAILS OF PRIMARY VISITS MADE AND INFESTATIONS FOUND

	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of Properties in District	3,597	68
No. of Inspections made following notification	76	1
No. Infested by:- (1) Rats	51	1
(2) Mice	24	-
No of Inspections made other than following notification	528	76
No. infested by:- (1) Rats	123	12
(2) Mice	97	-

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
(Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total Number of Factories on the Register 47
 With Power 46
 Without Power 1
 Other Preimses 0

A total of 118 inspections were made during 1968 and 5 defects were recorded.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical Power	113	0	0
Factories without mechanical Power	5	0	0
Other Premises	0	0	0
Total	118	0	0

(2) Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	No. of cases in which defects were found				No of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (s.1.)	0	0	0	0	0
Over crowding (s.2.)	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (s.3.)	2	2	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6.)	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (s.7.)	0	0	0	0	0
(a) Insufficient	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	0	1	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	5	0	1	0

Note: Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937 are not included in the above Table.

Note: Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937 are not included in the above Table.

(3) Outwork - (Section 110&111)

Section 110

Nature of Work - Curtains and Furniture hangings.

	TOTAL
No. of Out-Workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	0
No. of cases of Default in sending lists to the Council	0
No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	0
	<hr/> 0 <hr/>

Section 111

Nature of Work - Curtains and Furniture hangings.

	TOTAL
No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises ..	0
Notices Served	0
Prosecutions	<hr/> 0 <hr/>
	0

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of Registr premises recev a general inse tion during te
Offices	0	16	12
Retail Shops	0	37	37
Wholesale shops, warehouses	0	3	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	0	5	2
Fuel Storage depots	0	2	5
Total	0	63	58

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	88
Retail Shops	137
Wholesale departments, warehouses	11
Catering establishments open to the Public	2
Canteens	11
Fuel Storage Depots	5
Total 254	Total Males 113
	Total Females 141.

S E C T I O N D:

HOUSING

1. Council Houses existing prior to 1939-1945 War:

Year Erected	Situation	Number of Houses
1922	High Hill Road	8
1926	High Hill Road	24
1927-28	Bakehurst	25
1928-29	Bakehurst	74
1935	Bakehurst	23
1937	Buxton Road	1
1937	Bakehurst	20
+ 1952	Hague Bar	1
+ 1953	Mousley Bottom	1
	Highfield House	1
		<u>178</u>

2. Post War Council Houses:

Year Erected	Situation	Number of Houses
1947-54	Highfield Estate	281
1949	Highfield Estate Temporary	50
+ 1951	Watford Lodge (Flats)	5
1954	High Hill Road	26
1954	Diglands Estate	48
1955	High Hill Road	6
1955	Diglands Estate	83
1960	Diglands Close	4
1961-62	Bakehurst	24
1965	Jubilee Street Kenkast	3
1966	Highfield Estate Kenkast	32
1966	Bakehurst	<u>16</u>
		<u>583</u>

+ Year bought or appropriated for housing purposes.

Clearance Area and Individual Unfit Houses Return for the Period
1st January, 1968 to 31st December, 1968.

PART A - Houses Demolished:

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year. Persons	Families
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1. Houses unfit for human habitation	0	0	0
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PART A: Continued.

In Clearance Area	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	during year Families.
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	0	0	0
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0

Not in Clearance Areas.

1. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	3	1	1
2. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	0	0	0
3. Houses unfit for Human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	0	0	0
4. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	0	0	0
5. Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	2	0	0

PART B: Unfit Houses closed

1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	10	12	6
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0

PART C - Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1. After informal action by Local Authority	39	0
2. After formal Notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	2	0
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957	0	0
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	2	0

PART D - Unfit Houses in Temporary Use.

	Number of Houses	Number of Separate Dwellings contained in Column (1)
1. Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	0	0
(b) Under Section 17(2)	1	1
(c) Under Section 46	0	0
2. Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	0	0

S E C T I O N E:

FOOD

Other than Meats:

Six Certificates were issued in respect of various other foods voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

Food Hygiene Regulations:

Three hundred and fourteen inspections were made under the Food Hygiene Regulations. It is only by continual inspections the co-operation and vigilance of the public and food handlers that safe food will be available.

Slaughtermans Licences:

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954, ten licences were issued.

Inspection of Meat:

The Council continued to employ a veterinary meat inspector on a part-time basis in order to assist the Public Health Inspector in the task of ensuring 100 per cent meat inspection in a trade which frequently works seven days a week and 14 hours per day.

PART E: - Purchase of Houses by Agreement.

Number of Houses (1)	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1) (2)
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Position at end of period.

1. Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the period.

0

0

PART F: - Improvement Grants

(a) Number approved for Conversion or Improvement (Discretionary Grants, Housing Act, 1958. 5

(b) Number approved for Improvement (Standard Grant, Housing Act, 1959.) 40

MEAT INSPECTION					Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,653	1,025	56	15,332	2
Number Inspected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,653	1,025	56	15,332	2
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>									
Whole Carcasses condemned .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned					158	117	1	651	0
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis					6.03	11.71	3.57	4.25	0
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>									
Whole Carcasses condemned .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned					0	0	0	0	0
Percentage affected with tuberculosis					0	0	0	0	0
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>									
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned					0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration					0	0	0	0	0

S E C T I O N: F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1968 was 43, compared with 122 in 1967 and 79 in 1966.

DIPHTHERIA

For the nineteenth year in succession no case of diphtheria has been notified in the Urban District and there has not been a death from this cause since 1936.

With the ease and speed of modern travel, immunization will be necessary as long as diphtheria exists in the underdeveloped countries of the world.

The total number of children immunized in New Mills in 1968 was:-

Primary immunization	.. ..	122
Booster injections	.. ..	117

MEASLES

Thirty-five cases were notified and ten children were vaccinated at the Clinic.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Two infections were reported.

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet fever remains a mild disease rarely followed by complications. There has been a decrease both in the virulence of the organism and in the prevalence of the infection during the last sixty years.

No cases were notified.

WHOOPING COUGH

No cases were reported.

POLIOMYELITIS

Sixty-six doses of Sabin vaccine were administered at the Clinic.

FOOD POISONING

No confirmed cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

DYSENTERY

All the three cases notified contracted the infection in hospital.

Modern treatment shortens the period of infection in this form of diarrhoea which is caused by bowel germs being conveyed to the food and mouth by unwashed hands. The strict practice of handwashing by the whole community after using the toilet and before preparing, serving and eating food is essential for its prevention.

ANTHRAX

Cutaneous anthrax was reported in a male of 48 years whose occupation brought him into contact with pork. The source of the infection was not traced.

NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Information with regard to notifiable and non-notifiable infectious

disease is obtained from the death returns and from head teachers who are required to notify absences from school due to any infectious disease. No infections were reported.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Department of Health and Social Security. The local offices of the Department informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when new sickness benefit claim in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent over those for the preceding week or reach 250 per cent of the average weekly number of claims for the preceding eight months April to November. There was a marked rise in the intake of new claims during 1968.

INFESTATIONS

The Health Visitors carried out cleanliness surveys each term in all the schools in the area. The incidence of infestations with head lice was 3.3 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS
New Cases and Mortality
during 1968

There were no notifications of respiratory tuberculosis and no deaths from the disease.

At the end of the year 19 cases were recorded in the Tuberculosis Register.

The Chest Clinic is held at Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport.

Mondays & Wednesdays	9.0 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 1.30p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Tuesdays	1.30p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Thursdays (Asthma only)	9.0 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Fridays	1.30p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1968 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises. The Public Health Act, 1961, (Section 41) and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, (Section 135) provide for compensation to be paid.

NEW CASES					DEATHS				
AGE PERIODS	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASES	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Meningococcal Infection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Acute Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	10	3	3	0	11	35
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infective Jaundice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total	2	0	0	0	3	2	4	11	6	4	0	11	43

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1968

[illegible]

